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REPORT ON THE PRE-UNCTAD X EXPERT WORKSHOP ON TRADE, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GENDER

Held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,
on 12 and 13 July 1999

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I. AGREED CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On 12-13 July 1999, UNCTAD convened an Expert Workshop on Trade, Sustainable Development and Gender to develop recommendations for mainstreaming a gender perspective into its policies and programmes, consistent with the Beijing Platform for Action (1995), the UNCTAD IX Midrand Declaration (1996) and the agreed conclusions on gender mainstreaming (ECOSOC 1997).

A. Globalization, trade-related issues and gender

1. Uncertainty about future developments in the international economy has grown in the aftermath of the global financial crisis, which demonstrated the volatility of international private capital flows and its damaging effects on levels of economic activity and people's livelihoods in developing countries. There are doubts also about the ability of the international system to accommodate new challenges to the international trade regime. In these circumstances, countries may need to reinvigorate investment and public expenditure policies aimed at enhancing the productivity of domestic market-oriented production. Government policies, aid and debt relief are all needed for strengthening measures to protect men and women alike from the social costs of turbulence in international economic relations.

2. Although trade expansion can be an instrument for fostering the development process, official development assistance (ODA) also plays a critical role in financing important capital investments, particularly in social and physical infrastructure, for which trade flows and foreign direct investment – if available – are not always an effective substitute. The fall, since 1992, of over 20 per cent in ODA (in constant dollars) undercuts the trade expansion potential of developing countries, particularly as greater proportions of available foreign exchange earnings are directed towards debt servicing.

3. The gender impact of global economic integration is complex, and so far, its effects have been mixed. To date, it has in some places reduced income imbalances and gender disparities. It may, however, have done very little to minimize gender inequalities over the long term. In some circumstances, globalization has intensified these inequalities, adding to the gender-based discrimination inherent in much economic development experience. The gender impacts of trade expansion have been most sharply observed in the manufacturing sector. The increased orientation of manufacturing in developing countries towards exports has led to significant increases in the share of women workers employed in the manufacturing labour force. Indeed, no developing country has increased its exports of manufactures without greater recourse to women workers.

4. This gives rise to an important feature of development within the context of globalization: export-led industrialization has been strongly female intensive. In some situations, this has represented a huge leap forward in the participation of women in monetized sectors of the economy. On the other hand, in times of economic crisis, women are just as quickly ejected from the waged labour force, absorbing a disproportionate share of economic shocks. There is also mixed evidence on benefits related to the development of the modern service sector. In a number of countries, especially those undergoing systemic changes, women do not participate equally with men in the rapid expansion of modern market-related services, which is often driven by foreign direct investment (FDI).

5. Furthermore, the major part of the labour force remains outside of the manufacturing sector, and women continue to constitute the majority of the rural poor. They carry most of the responsibility for food production and family food security. Where trade expansion has led to increased production of traditional cash crops, women's labour has been mobilized without proportionate monetary reward. At the same time, however, in parts of Latin America, Africa, and South Asia, a new form of "industrialized" agriculture for exports is emerging which is drawing some women into wage employment in rural areas. Globalization has also provided the impetus for the outward migration of women from many developing countries in search of better economic opportunities. There are, however, social costs related to female outmigration that should be given special consideration.

6. It is particularly appropriate that UNCTAD examine the gender impact of these developments in all economic sectors with special attention to the situation in the least developed countries. all aspects of its work programme, including research and analysis, intergovernmental discussions and technical cooperation should reflect a response to the gender dimension.

7. The current period of review of the implementation of the outcome of the major United Nations Conferences and Summits held in the 1990s, presents UNCTAD X with a unique opportunity to mainstream gender into UNCTAD's work and enables UNCTAD to highlight key issues relevant to its mandate, some of which intersect with the work of other agencies of the United Nations development system. UNCTAD IX decided that activities relating to empowerment of women should be treated as cross-sectoral issues and should be integrated into the work of UNCTAD's intergovernmental machinery. The Expert Workshop looks forward to Ministers' agreement to continue this policy following UNCTAD X and hopes that, as in 1998, any mid-term review undertaken between UNCTAD X and UNCTAD XI will consider this matter. Additional impetus needs to be given to the integrated follow-up to these conferences in the form of concrete action-oriented recommendations.

8. In response to this opportunity, the Expert Workshop offers the following recommendations.

(a) UNCTAD should strengthen the coordination of its activities on gender issues with national, regional and international organizations in order to foster a coherent approach.

(b) UNCTAD should undertake analytical work and, where appropriate, develop possible initiatives for action at the national, regional and international levels with regard, *inter alia*, to the following:

(i) The impact of globalization and of the implementation of the Uruguay Round agreements (including new forms of protectionism) on gender equality, female participation in trade (domestic and transborder) and employment conditions in industry, agriculture and services;

(ii) The gender implications of adjustment and macroeconomic policies that combine fiscal compression and tight monetary policies with trade and/or capital account liberalization. Here, special attention should be paid to the effects on wage incomes, allocation of resources at the household level and unpaid labour;

(iii) The gender impact of debt-relief schemes and examination of possibilities for swapping debts in favour of programmes addressed especially to women;

(iv) The gender implications of current patterns of foreign direct investment, sourcing by international business and relocation of production facilities;

(v) The comparative analysis of transnational corporations (TNCs) and domestic firms' employment practices with respect to gender;

(vi) The assessment of skills needs of women for better female employment and mobility;

(vii) The gender dimension of barriers to credit and financial services, in particular with respect to small and medium-sized enterprises and export-oriented activities;

(viii) Gender-sensitive, ethical trade and investment;

(ix) The implications for the conditions of women at work in export-related activities, especially in export-processing zones, as well as for migrant women workers.

9. UNCTAD should promote the participation of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other civil society groups with trade and gender concerns in UNCTAD activities, in order, through them, to enhance dissemination of information on trade rules, development of female entrepreneurship and support of workers' safety-nets as well as cross-border cooperation and networking of women's organizations.

10. The UNCTAD flagship publications - the Trade and Development Report, World Investment Report and Least Developed Countries Report - should include, on a regular basis, gender dimensions of various national policies and programmes and gender-related issues of major international economic trends.

11. UNCTAD should ensure that consideration of the gender dimension is integrated into the annual discussions at the regular sessions of the Trade and Development Board.

12. UNCTAD should initiate cooperation with other relevant agencies to identify sources of gender disaggregated data, identify needs for data collection to fill gaps and initiate data collection activities relevant to its mandate.

13. UNCTAD should promote the full and equal participation of women in trade-related market activities at all levels in all its operational and technical assistance work, in order to increase and sustain women's employment and income gains from trade.

14. To facilitate the sharing of experience with alternative development patterns, UNCTAD should identify successful models, best practices, failures and lessons learned in:

(a) Supporting women's participation in the most dynamic economic sectors, especially service activities including FDI-related service activities;

(b) Building awareness at the national and community level about the factors, particularly relating to the gender dimension, which encourage investment; in assessing costs and benefits of particular investments, and putting in place an environment that attracts investment in areas of critical importance for development.

15. In conjunction with the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, UNIFEM and other appropriate organizations, such as the International Development Law Institute, UNCTAD should organize activities that will identify and build awareness among policy makers of factors that limit women's access to the institutions and processes of the legal system, and that limit their ability to participate in the formal economy.

16. UNCTAD, in its capacity as the secretariat for the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD), should review the recommendations made by the UNCSTD Gender Working Group as well as those outcomes of the Beijing Conference which dealt specifically with science and technology. Also, UNCTAD should identify areas where it could take a leadership role in fostering greater gender equality in science and technology as part of the development process; including the impact of technology on women, their access to technology and to education, training and employment in science and technology.

17. UNCTAD should serve as a catalyst for the establishment of procedures to research, document, monitor and evaluate the gender impact of science and technology programmes, including regular reporting of results and lessons learned to the governing bodies of United Nations organizations.

18. UNCTAD should develop a strategy to ensure that attention to eradicating gender inequalities is a core part of its activities. Elements of a strategy should include *inter alia*:

(a) Assessment of the degree to which UNCTAD's programme of activities related to trade and sustainable development includes attention to reducing gender inequalities and fosters such activities;

(b) Conduct of gender analysis and gender-sensitive impact assessment studies as a regular part of the preparation of its policy recommendations and programme activities to ensure that decisions adopted and activities undertaken reflect the appropriate gender sensitivity, and that equal opportunity be given to men and women to participate in and benefit from all of UNCTAD activities;

(c) Staff training to ensure that the gender dimension is mainstreamed into UNCTAD's activities;

(d) An analysis of the particular constraints facing women in LDCs and measures by which UNCTAD could assist in building broad awareness of the impact of these constraints and in providing solutions to them;

(e) An action plan to phase in the analytical work, technical cooperation and training activities identified in the recommendations above.

B. Specific problems of least developed countries (LDCs) and gender

1. In relation to the special problems of LDCs, UNCTAD, as an analytical and policy-making institution, should not only undertake economic development research and analysis, but should also act as an organization striving, by all means, to support the poorest countries in their efforts to overcome economic disparities and to tackle the various problems which act as constraints to development.

2. Among its other responsibilities, UNCTAD should promote and act as a vehicle for women's economic empowerment. As the principal United Nations organization dealing with trade and development, as well as providing technical assistance in the trade sector, UNCTAD has a duty to assist women through increasing their role, effectiveness and influence in this sector.

3. Constraints on the advancement of women in general and discrimination against women in trade are acute in LDCs. Women are, as a result, being excluded from international trading operations, though they play an important role as small traders.

4. The Expert Workshop recommends that UNCTAD should involve itself in the following in order to promote the interests of women from LDCs in trade:

(a) Through policy analysis and dialogue, UNCTAD should encourage the governments of LDCs to put forward concrete plans to empower women economically, including by identifying the policy instruments which will alleviate the negative effects experienced by women in the trade sector. A person discriminated against in factor markets (such as those for land, labour and capital) cannot effectively engage in trade.

(b) As part of its treatment of gender as a cross-cutting issue, UNCTAD should examine how the disadvantages suffered by women in respect of education and skills training and access to investment, credit and finance, and technology constrain the ability of LDCs to take full advantage of the opportunities that arise from globalization.

5. UNCTAD should ensure that the concerns of women and the needs they have for participating fully in the international trade sector be addressed within the Joint UNCTAD/ITC/WTO Integrated Technical Assistance Programme in Selected African Countries (JITAP).

6. UNCTAD should liaise with the International Trade Centre (ITC) to discuss the possibility of designing for women a specific basic skills training for trade.

7. While women are presently concentrated in small and medium-sized enterprises, UNCTAD should also assist women "to think big". Big business should not be off-limits for women. Given the necessary encouragement, there is no reason why women should not succeed in such business.

8. The concerns of women also need to be built into and addressed within the UNCTAD/ITC/WTO/UNDP/IMF/World Bank Integrated Framework for trade-related technical assistance to LDCs.

9. UNCTAD should identify the specific needs for capacity building in LDCs, especially with respect to institutions and systems (including NGOs and civil society) to support women's access to economic opportunities and to participate in cross-border and international trade. Its activities in LDCs should include strong capacity-building elements, for example, by using technical assistance for policy analysis and dialogue, an assessment and analysis of their effectiveness, and reporting of best practices and lessons learned.

10. UNCTAD should recognize and support, through work aimed at capacity building, the effects at both national and regional levels to promote and support the interests of women engaged in small-scale and cross-border trade.

11. Given the importance of local and international agricultural trade in LDCs, and the crucial role of women in agriculture, UNCTAD in cooperation with other organizations involved specifically with agricultural development for the poorest, such as the International Fund for Agriculture and Development (IFAD), should encourage research into the possibilities of modernizing and transforming this sector in order to raise productivity and eradicate poverty.

II. CHAIRPERSON'S SUMMARY

1. The Expert Workshop was opened by the Secretary-General. In welcoming the participants, he underscored the relevance of the Workshop, both to the ongoing ECOSOC meeting dealing with an associated theme and to the forthcoming UNCTAD X conference in Bangkok. He spoke of the negative impact of the recent East/South-East Asian economic/financial crisis on employment in that region, and of its effects on women. He reviewed the experience to date of the globalization and intensification of international trade and emphasized that gender relations were complex and multifaceted in many countries in production/marketing activities and called for these issues to be explored, not only within the context of trade, but also within the economy as a whole. He envisaged UNCTAD developing a new mentality that would take into account social and gender implications, and stated that the Expert Workshop could and should contribute to realizing this objective.

2. In following its Work Programme, the Expert Workshop found the Secretary-General's observations valuable as a frame of reference. His views were underlined in various ways by the country experts and consultants who participated in the review of *globalization and gender*. There was a focus on the relation between gender equality and human rights (including social and cultural rights). Major concerns expressed related to the positive and negative impacts of globalization and trade expansion; the shifts in income distribution in favour/disfavour of women and family welfare related to export growth and decline; the prevalence of women in informal employment, and in low-skilled, low-income employment in the formal sectors, and the restrictions on their upward mobility caused by lack of education and training opportunities; the customary, legal and other obstacles women face in trying to gain access to education and training, credit, investment, technology and other factors of production and markets, and to the constraints that seriously hinder entry and development of women entrepreneurs into the formal economy of many countries. There was strong emphasis on the need for national legislation to provide a legal framework for the mainstreaming of gender in economic processes, policies and programmes, including trade and sustainable development, which was illustrated by a document submitted by one of the experts.

3. Other concerns emphasized in the discussion centred on *foreign direct investment (FDI)* and savings in developing countries and the macroeconomic implications of public expenditure and gender analysis; women's weak social/economic position and their very prevalent attachment to non-dynamic sectors of national economies; their limited participation as managers and leaders in public/private organizations and enterprises; severe deficiencies in statistical and other information on gender issues and the need for sex disaggregated data to improve the quality of access to economic resources; and the marked disparities in the agriculture, manufacturing and services sectors regarding the opportunities, rewards and conditions of employment open to women.

4. In considering *trade-related issues and gender*, substantive contributions from consultants focused on basic, general issues; a study of the textile sector in Bangladesh; and a topical analysis of the role of enterprise development in strengthening the participation of developing countries in world trade. These contributions and subsequent discussion touched on various gender issues associated with globalization and on a wide number of basic concerns, such as the negative impact of trade liberalization (widespread increased poverty and income inequality between and within countries); and the need to promote gender awareness in trade issues with reference to trade negotiations, trade agreements specifically, and WTO policies, practices and activities in general.

5. In responding to the gender implications in the *Bangladesh textile case study*, there was discussion on the response of women to export-driven employment opportunities and their positive and negative impact on other economic activities and social/family development; on the gender aspects of building a competitive textile and clothing sector in a developing country such as Bangladesh; and on associated factors, such as improving market access, stimulating development financing, and promoting technology transfer and capacity building based on a gender dimension.

6. Globalization and liberalization challenged *enterprise development* in many ways, particularly in terms of gender issues. The strong negative impact of the East/South-East Asian crisis on small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and the women they employ featured strongly in the discussion. The contribution of technical assistance programmes, such as UNCTAD's programme, EMPRETEC, was reviewed in terms of vocational and managerial training, information, financial services and technology development. Much of the discussion embraced trade, sustainable development and gender, with emphasis on a cross-sectoral treatment of gender issues (for example, agriculture, land rights and tourism).

7. There was strong and sustainable discussion on the obstacles women face in trying to gain access to credit/working capital, and there were some ideas expressed on ways and means to introduce innovative collateral provision, expand seed credits, and stimulate cooperative efforts to enhance competitiveness and creditworthiness.

8. Much interest was shown in the lack of attention paid to the gender issues in the negotiation of international trade agreements, and in subregional and regional trade arrangements and international subcontracting practices. There was support from a number of experts for the need to take a holistic approach to gender matters, and some discussants singled out the weakness of the new international economic order as a fundamental obstacle to progress in the mainstreaming of gender into the work and operation of national and international public/private organizations and enterprises.

9. On the theme of problems specific to LDCs and gender, some of the features were outlined by the consultants, such as dualistic economic structure (agricultural sectors employing the majority of women and modern sectors involving few women); resource-rich, with only rudimentary technology; reliance on primary commodity exports; vulnerability to international market-price fluctuations and export-derived income; and economic recessions often rapidly nullifying previous gains in economic development. The policies/actions of WTO and the Bretton Woods institutions were a strong economic influence on LDCs, with the latter especially determining the pace of liberalization. Progress in integrating the dualistic structure within LDCs was a prerequisite to integrating LDCs into the global economy. The development of human resources by breaking the structure of discrimination against women was crucial to securing economic progress in the LDCs.

10. The gender relationships associated with other characteristics of LDCs were also discussed: weak infrastructure, environmental degradation, low level of and access to technology, high of unemployment, a small tax base and restricted government revenues/expenditures; inability to attract full FDI, problems of government, high rates of capital flight and the effects of exogenous factors, such as natural disasters. Several experts focused on the positive and negative effects of outmigration of women in response to their extremely limited opportunities in many developing countries, but particularly in LDCs.

11. Under review were the detrimental impact of structural adjustment programmes; cheap food imports that threaten local food production; loss of property rights in respect of local knowledge/expertise, for example, related to medical plants; and environmental degradation and constraints. Consumer and work protection was required in food-processing industries (employing mostly women) that could lead to increased exports and employment. Measures to stimulate SME development in LDCs were advocated, augmenting earlier discussion on this issue and the transfer of ideas and information between women working in the rural, informal and formal sectors was deemed necessary to integrate women more effectively in the national economy. Education and training deficiencies were highlighted, and the specific difficulties of landlocked LDCs (high transport costs, restricted access to raw material imports and export markets and limited mobility of human and other resources) were reviewed within the gender context. The need for UNCTAD to become a visionary and radical organization to deal with the gender aspects of these issues of trade and development was firmly emphasized.

12. In the three principal working sessions of the Expert Workshop, and in the Working Groups, most of the subjects of discussion prompted a variety of measures by national and international authorities/organizations, designed to reduce with a view to eradicating the inequalities and disadvantages identified that restricted women's economic and social development and contributed to the improvement of gender balance. These were reflected in the conclusions and recommendations agreed by the Expert Workshop in its closing session (section I of this report).

III. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

A. Convening of the Expert Workshop

1. The pre-UNCTAD X Expert Workshop on Trade, Sustainable Development and Gender took place in Geneva on 12 and 13 July 1999, at the Palais des Nations, Room XX. As stated in the notification of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD dated 1 June 1999, the Expert Workshop's objectives were to: (i) promote an exchange of experiences and views on policy-related issues concerning the interrelationship between trade, sustainable development and gender; the areas to be covered included multilateral trade agreements; commodities; science and technology for development; investment; enterprise development; and special problems affecting least developed countries; (ii) identify modalities as to how the interrelationship between trade, sustainable development and gender could be addressed in UNCTAD's work, both by the secretariat and by intergovernmental machinery; (iii) formulate policy recommendations and measures for action to promote discussion at the intergovernmental level in the context of preparation for UNCTAD X.

B. Election of officers

2. At the opening session of the Expert Workshop, it was agreed that the following persons would serve on its Bureau:

Chairperson:	Ambassador Ruth D. Samonte-Limjuco	(Philippines)
Friends of the Chairperson:	Ms. Elke Atzler	(Austria)
	Mr. Carlos Correa	(Argentina)
	Ms. Joan Dudik-Gayoso	(United States)
	Ms. Diblété Hélène Koné	(Côte d'Ivoire)

In the course of its work, the Expert Workshop also decided on the following appointments:

Coordinators of Working Groups:	Ms. Susan Joekes	(United Kingdom)
	Mr. Debapriya Bhattacharya	(Bangladesh)
	Ms. Magdalena T. Kaihuzi	(United Republic of Tanzania)

C. Adoption of the Work Programme

3. At the same session, the provisional Work Programme of the Workshop prepared by the secretariat was adopted (annex 1).

D. Documentation

4. For consideration in the general sessions and by the three Working Groups of the Expert Workshop, the documentation consisted of 39 papers submitted by participants and resource persons (annex 2).

E. Adoption of the conclusions and recommendations

5. At its closing session, on 13 July 1999, the Expert Workshop adopted the agreed conclusions and recommendations reproduced in Section I above, and agreed that the Chairperson should prepare a summary of the Meeting (see section II above).

ATTENDANCE

1. Fifty-three experts from the following States members of UNCTAD attended the Expert Workshop.

Argentina
Austria
Bangladesh
Bolivia
Brazil
Cameroon
Canada
Chile
China
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Cuba
Denmark
Ethiopia
Germany
Honduras
India
Italy
Japan
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Mexico
Nepal
Norway
Pakistan
Philippines
Poland
Republic of Korea
South Africa
Thailand
Tunisia
Uganda
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Viet Nam
Zambia
Zimbabwe

2. Forty-three representatives of agencies and organizations of the United Nations system and of non-governmental organizations were represented at the Workshop sessions.

3. Five resource persons also participated in the Workshop.

ANNEX 1

Work Programme

Monday, 12 July 1999

(morning session)

10:00 - 10:30	**Opening statement** by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD
	Introductory remarks by the Secretariat on organization of the work programme
	Election of the Chairperson
10:30 - 13:00	**1. Globalization and gender**
10:30 - 10:40	**(i) Introduction** by the Chairperson
10:40 - 11:00	**(ii) Globalization: Processes affecting trade, income distribution and policy-making** (Presentation by Susan Joekes, IDS, Sussex, UK)
11:00 - 11:20	**(iii) Globalization: Specific aspects concerning investment and gender** (Presentation by Padma Mallampally, Senior Project Expert on Foreign Direct Investment, UNCTAD)
11:20 - 13:00	**(iv) Selected interventions and discussion:** Exchange of experiences and views

(afternoon session)

15:00 - 17:00	**2. Trade-related issues and gender**
15:00 - 15:10	**(i) Introduction to the session** by Janice Goodson Foerde, International Consultant and Board member, KULU-Women and Development, Denmark
15:10 - 15:30	**(ii) Study of the textile sector: the case of Bangladesh** (Presentation by D. Bhattacharya, Executive Director, Centre for Policy Dialogue, Dacca, Bangladesh)
15:30 - 15:50	**(iii) Enterprise development: strengthening developing countries' supply capabilities for international trade** (Presentation by Ms. Lorraine Ruffing, Chief, Enterprise Development Branch)
15:50 - 17:00	**(iv) Selected interventions and discussion:** Exchange of experiences and views

17:00 (open-ended) **3. Working Groups I and II**

Working Group I - Recommendations and action needed with regard to globalization and gender

Working Group II - Recommendations and action needed with regard to trade-related issues and gender

Tuesday, 13 July 1999

(morning session)

10:00 - 11:30 **4. Specific problems of least developed countries (LDCs) and gender**

10:00 - 10:10 **(i) Introduction** (Ms. Anna Tibaijuka, Special Coordinator, LDCs, land-locked and island developing countries, UNCTAD)

10:10 - 10:30 **(ii) LDCs and gender** (Presentation by Ms. Magdalena Kaihuzi, Tanzania National Women's Committee, Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania)

10:30 - 11:30 **(iii) Selected interventions and discussion:** Exchange of experiences and views

11:30 - 15:00 **Working group III** - Recommendations and action needed with regard to LDCs and gender

(afternoon session)

15:00 - 16:10 **Presentations by Working Groups**

15:00 - 15:10 **Introduction** by Chairperson

15:10 - 15:30 **Presentation of recommendations from Working Group I** (Chairperson of Working Group)

15:30 - 15:50 **Presentation of recommendations from Working Group II** (Chairperson of Working Group)

15:50 - 16:10 **Presentation of recommendations from Working Group III** (Chairperson of Working Group)

16:10 - 17:40 **Final dialogue:** Policy recommendations and measures for action intended to promote discussion at the intergovernmental level in the context of preparations for UNCTAD X

17:40 - 18:00 **Summary of discussion and concluding statement** by the Chairperson

ANNEX 2

List of documents submitted to the Workshop

A. Gender Analysis Perspective on Trade and Sustainable Development by Susan Joekes, Institute of Development Studies, Brighton, United Kingdom **(U/EW/TSDG/3)**

Trade, Sustainable Development and Gender: The Philippine Experience (U/EW/TSDG/4)

Ethical Trade and Gender - A Case Study from South Africa by Dr. Stephanie Ware Barrientos, Business School, University of Hertfordshire, Hertford, United Kingdom **(U/EW/TSDG/5)**

Facing Post-MFA Challenges: Bangladesh Textile and Clothing Sector by Debapriya Bhattacharya, Executive Director, Centre for Policy Dialogue, Dhaka, Bangladesh **(U/EW/TSDG/6)**

Discussion Paper: Actions for Consideration by Joan Dudik-Gayoso, Senior Advisor, Science Technology and Development Policy Bureau for Oceans and Environmental and Scientific Affairs United States Department of State, Washington, United States, and Elly Tsai Research Assistant, Office of Science and Technology Cooperation, Bureau for Oceans and Environmental and Scientific Affairs, United States Department of State Washington, United States **(U/EW/TSDG/7)**

An Asian Perspective on the Linkages between Trade, Sustainable Development and Gender by Jayati Ghosh, Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India **(U/EWTSDG/8)**

Trade and Sustainable Development in the Thai Fisheries Sector by Mingsarn Kaosa-ard, Associate Professor, Faculty of Economics, Chiang Mai University Chiang Mai, Thailand **(U/EW/TSDG/9)**

Interrelationship Between Trade, Sustainable Development and Gender by Janice Goodson Foerde, ICDA/KULU - Women and Development, Copenhagen, Denmark **(U/EW/TSDG/10)**

Policy Choice Under Competing Demands: The Case of Export-Oriented Shrimp Culture in Bangladesh by Mustafizur Rahman, Professor, Faculty of Business Studies, University of Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh **(U/EW/TSDG/11)**

Trade, Sustainable Development and Gender in Nepal by Mahesh Kumar Agrawal, President, Nepal Chamber of Commerce, Kathmandu, Nepal **(U/EW/TSDG/12)**

Oportunidades que las zonas francas brindan a la pequeña y mediana industria y el impacto en la generación del empleo by Francesc J. Vendrell, Senior Adviser on Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises, UNCTAD Secretariat, Geneva Switzerland **(U/EW/TSDG/13)**

Access to Financial Services for Women Entrepreneurs by Masoumeh Sahami-Malmberg, Chief, SME Support Services Unit, Division for Services Infrastructure for Development and Trade Efficiency (SITE) UNCTAD Secretariat, Geneva, Switzerland **(U/EW/TSDG/14)**

Comercio internacional, desarrollo sostenible y genero: perspectiva del sector privado en una economia emergente by Claudio Ortiz, Manager, Santiago Chamber of Commerce, Chile **(U/EW/TSDG/15)**

Contribution by UNCTAD to the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development, draft Chapter III: Major World Trends, Globalization of Trade and Finance by Susan Joekes, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, UK in consultation with UNCTAD's internal Task Force on Gender **(U/EW/TSDG/16)**

Trade, Gender and the Environment, Contradictions in the Open Economy Model by Alejandro Nadal, Center for Economic Studies and Science and Technology Program, El Colegio de México, México D.F., México **(U/EW/TSDG/17)**

Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Costs associated with Cloth and leather Exports in Pakistan by Haider Ghani Mian, IUCN/The World Conservation Union, Islamabad, Pakistan **(U/EW/TSDG/18)**

Trade, Sustainable Development and Gender: The Case of Tanzania by Godius W. Kahyarara, Centre for Environmental Economics and Development Research (CEDR) Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania **(U/EW/TSDG/19)**

Globalization, International Investment and Gender by Padma Mallampally, Senior Project Expert on Foreign Direct Investment, International Investment, Transnationals and Technology Flows Branch, Division on Investment, Technology and Enterprise Development, UNCTAD **(U/EW/TSDG/20)**

Women and Trade in Uganda by Sarah Kitakule, Senior Advisor, Policy & Regulatory Reform USAID-Presto Project/Focal Point Leader for Women in Trade CEEWA Project, Kampala, Uganda **(U/EW/TSDG/21)**

Commerce, genre et développement durable by Diblete Hélène Kone, Deputy Director, Economic Promotion and Private Investment, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire **(U/EW/TSDG/22)**

The specific problems of Least Developed Countries in a Globalizing World Economy from a Gender perspective by Magdalena Kaihuzi, Tanzania National Women's Council (BAWATA) Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania **(U/EW/TSDG/23)**

Problems encountered by Small to Medium-sized Enterprises and the Cross-border Informal Trade by Maria Tendai Dendere, Assistant Deputy Director, Gender Department, Office of the President and Cabinet, Harare, Zimbabwe **(U/EW/TSDG/24)**

Expérience du Caméroun sur le commerce, le développement durable et la sexospécificité by M. Pouedogo, Assistant Research Officer, Ministry of Industrial and Trade Development, Yaounde, Caméroun **(U/EW/TSDG/25)**

Promoting Economic Development and Trade through increased participation of Women: Experience of Lithuania by Raimonda Balniene, Associate Professor, Deputy Director, International Business School at Vilnius University, Vilnius, Lithuania **(U/EW/TSDG/26)**

Mainstreaming Gender Concerns in the Agriculture and Forestry Sector: Policy framework, present efforts and lessons learned by Beatriz P. Del Rosario, Officer-in-Charge, and Maruja V. Lorica, Supervising Science Research Specialist, Philippine Council for Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources Research and Development (PCARRD), Department of Science and Technology, Los Baños, Laguna, Philippines **(U/EW/TSDG/27)**

Bolivia: Pobreza y trabajo femenino en tiempos de globalizacion by Zulema Alanes Bravo, Director-General, Deputy Minister for Gender Issues, La Paz, Bolivia **(U/EW/TSDG/28)**

Trade Openness, Employment and Women: The Case of Uruguay by Maria Inés Terra, Faculty of Economic Sciences and Administration, Department of Economics, Universidad de la República, Montevideo, Uruguay **(U/EW/TSDG/29)**

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Trade, Sustainable Development and Gender by Nigest Haile, Head, Women's Affairs Department, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia **(U/EW/TSDG/35)**

Globalization and Gender by Ambassador Ruth D. Samonte-Limjuco, Special Assistant to the Under-secretary for International Economic Relations, Department of Foreign Affairs, Philippine Mission to the United Nations Office and International Organizations, Geneva, Switzerland **(U/EW/TSDG/36)**

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